

APPENDIX II

TRENDS OF SELECTED OFFENSES

TOP FIVE MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES

The crimes of drugs, burglary, theft, forgery and aggravated battery were the top five most frequently convicted offenses in the past five years. Of the total offenses including both incarceration and probation sentences, these top five offenses accounted

for 60.4% in FY 2001, 61.9% in FY 2002, 61% in FY 2003, 62% in FY 2004 and 62.3% in FY 2005. The trends of the top five offenses from FY 2001 to FY 2005 are presented in the following table. The sentence number of the top five offenses increased along with the increase of the total number of incarceration and probation sentences in the past five years.

Top Five Most Frequent Offenses: Incarceration and Probation Sentences FY 2001 through FY 2005

Top Five Offenses	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Drugs	3,517	3,863	4,272	4,143	4,393
Burglary	1,352	1,336	1,370	1,390	1,391
Theft	963	1,030	959	987	1,082
Forgery	791	850	832	881	870
Aggravated Battery	702	786	765	688	681
Subtotal	7,325	7,865	8,198	8,089	8,417
Total Offenses	12,127	12,709	13,439	13,049	13,517

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR) OFFENSES

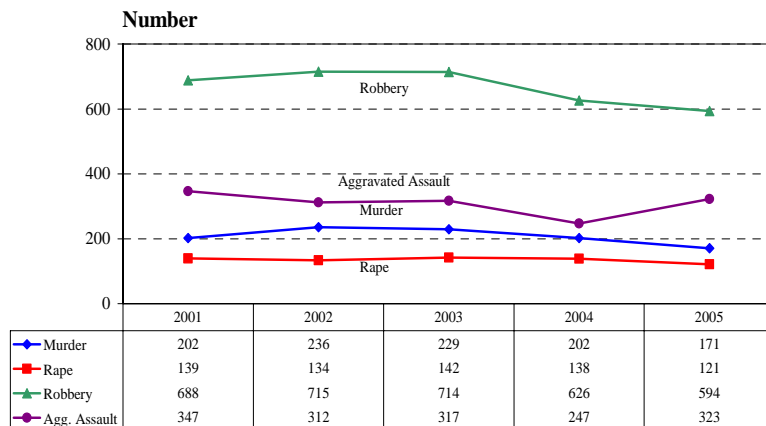
The UCR offenses include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft/motor vehicle theft and arson. These are serious crimes by nature and/or volume, which are most likely to be reported and most likely to occur with sufficient frequency to provide an adequate basis for comparison (UCR Handbook). Murder,

rape, robbery and aggravated assault are classified as violent crimes, while burglary, theft and arson are classified as property crimes. In the following trend analyses on the UCR offenses from FY 2001 to FY 2005, murder includes capital murder, murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, voluntary manslaughter and involuntary manslaughter; robbery includes

aggravated robbery;
aggravated assault includes
aggravated assault on
LEO; burglary includes
aggravated burglary,
residential, non-residential
and motor vehicle
burglaries; theft includes
motor vehicle theft; and
arson includes aggravated
arson.

Compared with FY 2004,
the numbers of all violent
crimes dropped in FY 2005
except aggravated assault,
which increased
significantly by 30.8%
over that of the previous
year.

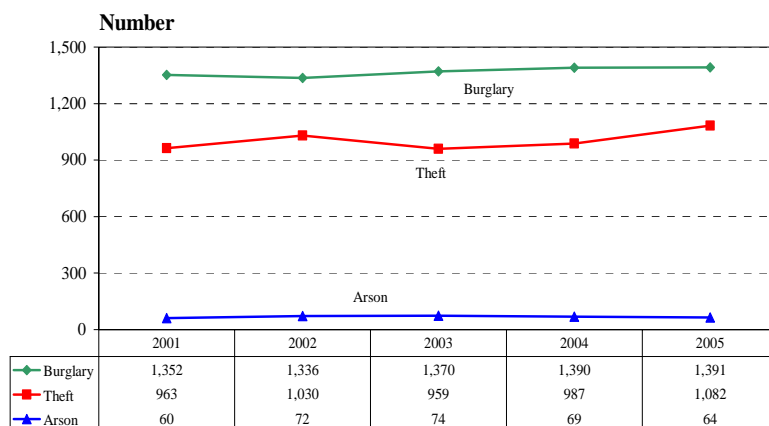
UCR Offenses: Violent Crime FY 2001 through FY 2005



Both incarceration and probation sentences are included.

The analysis on property
crimes discloses that the
crimes of arson and
burglary remain very
stable in numbers over the
past two years, while the
crime rate of theft
continues growing with an
increase of 10% compared
to that of FY 2004.

UCR Offenses: Property Crime FY 2001 through FY 2005



Both incarceration and probation sentences are included.

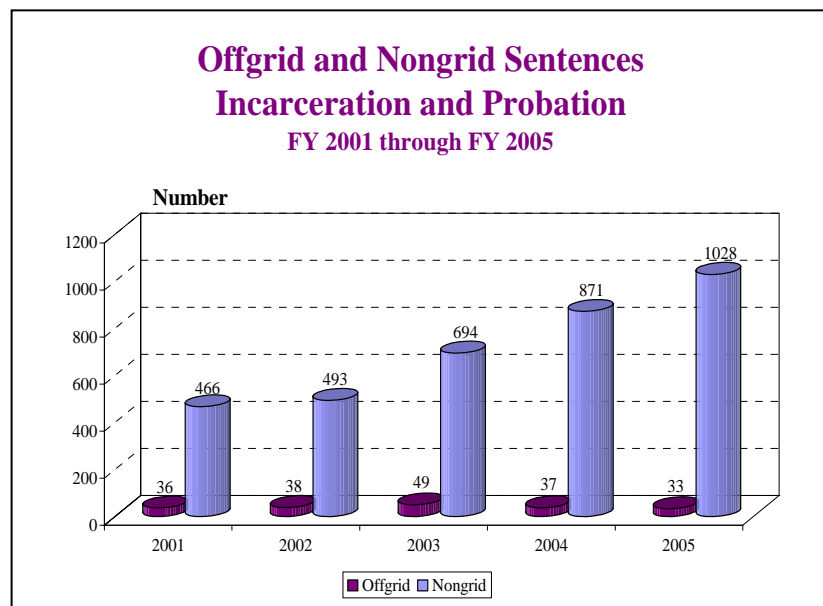
OFFGRID AND NONGRID CRIMES

Offgrid crimes are crimes that carry “life” sentences, meaning the length of imprisonment is life. The crimes of capital murder (K.S.A. 21-3439), murder in the first degree (K.S.A. 21-3401) and treason (K.S.A. 21-3801) are designated as offgrid crimes. Persons convicted of offgrid crimes will be parole eligible after serving 25 years in confinement for premeditated first-degree murder, or 40 or 50 years in certain premeditated first-degree murder cases, in which aggravating circumstances are found by the sentencing court. Offenders convicted of intentional second-degree murder for crimes committed prior to July 1, 1999, will be eligible for parole after serving 10 years of confinement. The Kansas law also provides for the imposition of a death penalty, under specified circumstances, for a conviction of capital murder. Felony murder and treason carry a term of life

imprisonment with a 20-year parole eligibility date.

Nongrid crimes are not assigned severity levels on either sentencing guideline grid under the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act (K.S.A. 21-4701, et seq.). The crimes of felony “driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs” (K.S.A. 8-1567) and felony “domestic battery” (K.S.A. 21-3412a) are categorized as nongrid crimes. The applicable sentence of each of the nongrid crimes is specified within the individual criminal statute defining the crime. For example, the “sentence” for the crime of felony domestic battery specifies that the offender “shall be sentenced to no less than 90 days nor more than one year’s imprisonment.” Further, a felony domestic battery offender must serve at least 48 consecutive hours imprisonment before being eligible for any type of release program.

An obvious growing trend was demonstrated for nongrid sentences from FY 2001 through FY 2005. The considerable increase has occurred since FY 2003. In FY 2005, the number of nongrid crimes increased by 18% compared with that of FY 2004 and by 121% compared with that of FY 2001. Nevertheless, the offgrid crimes revealed a decreasing trend in the past five years.

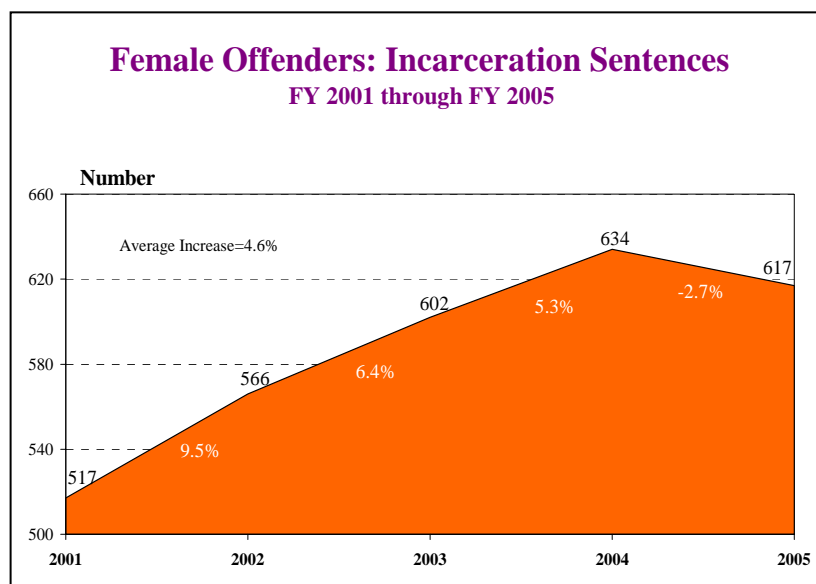


FEMALE OFFENDERS

The admissions of female offenders to prison decreased significantly due to the implementation of SB 323 in FY 2001, when the number of female admissions dropped by almost 30% compared with that of FY 2000 (735 admissions). Since then, the admissions of female offenders started growing again with an average rate of 4.6% from FY 2001 to FY 2005. However, female

admissions decreased by 2.7% in FY 2005 compared with FY 2004. In contrast, female offenders on probation in FY 2005 increased by 17.5% compared with those of FY 2004 and increased by 46.4% when compared with those of FY 2001. This pattern is consistent with that of the total probation population (Page 65). Females were sentenced to prison or probation most frequently for the crimes of drugs, forgery and theft in the past five years.

The female population incarcerated in prison had been growing since FY 2001, with an increase of 9.5% in FY 2002, 6.4% in FY 2003 and 5.3% in FY 2004 compared with those of their previous years. However, the population decreased in FY 2005 by 2.7% compared with FY 2004, which is consistent with the pattern of total admissions to prison (Page 62).



From FY 2001 to FY 2003, female probation sentences steadily increased, but in FY 2004 the number of female offenders on probation dropped by 4.4%, which was followed by an increase of 17.5% in FY 2005. The average increase rate is 10.4% in the period of the past five years.

